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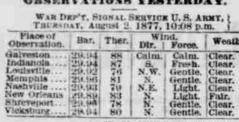
CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpoo

cotton, 6 3-16d. Memphis cotton, 11c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-Sc. New York cotion, 11 15-16c. New York gold, 105 3-8.

WEATRER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, & WASHINGTON, August 3, 1 a.m. & For Tennessee and the Ohio ralley. mirtherly winds, shifting to southeast and southwest, stationary or higher temperature and falling barometer, partly cloudy or clear

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.



W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant,

WE devote largely of our space this morn-

ing to the proceedings of the Mississippi Democratic convention. It will be seen from our specials that yesterday the remaining nominations were made and a platform adopted that we think will meet the an ticipations in that regard of the rank and file of the party. The speech of General George, made by him when he called the convention to order, we print in full. Patriotic in the highest sense, it is full of just such wise ad- with the Almighty on the subject, and got counsel as the Democratic parat this juncture. The Senator Lamar, though brief, is pointed. He gives Hayes credit for doing his duty, but he does not find in the performance of that duty a reason for disbanding the Democratic party, and committing to Radicalism the lease of power it secured by fraud and corruption. Following the speech of General George, that of Senator Lamar supplements the time- ing all of them to northern tourhim in his entreaties for unity and concord as necessary to victory now and in the future.

THE Democrats of Ohio are proud of their they are sure to elect him by an "immense sengers are so few in number," is the frank

THE New York Herald, having received several nicely printed, fairly written amateur ournals, says that a rat-tail file of such papers must be interesting.

SCHUYLER COLPAX is not dead, but cheep eth from time to time. He will cheep to the farmers of Crawford county, Iowa, on the twenty-reventh of September.

abundant in the south than in any season since the war, but they are finer, the peach crop being especially good from Texas to the

THE sultan proposes to emigrate to Borns-

ing but another allied army will save Con- and Seld

from a gentleman in London, making inquiry about Tennessee lands, proposing to establish an English colony in the State.

THE South Carolina Radical thieves are being pushed to the wall. Some of them if he could not keep his."

A letter published before the meeting says many more certain to follow. The mills of

the gods are at work. man's Bureau Howard, that he can gather the death. Latest telegrams would indicate

that Joe is so far equal to his word.

will be free from the persecutions of the Federal government. Better hang Brigham, and let the Mormons move after.

murdering rascals should be kept on their reservations and not be humored in such

ent of the Baltimore Sun, the advocates of a strong central government continue to insist hat the argument is all on their side. The

opinion in all circles at the National capital still is that under no circumstances will there be any further reduction of the army. This it seems, is settled, and can be relied upon Propositions to increase the army, and to give additional powers to the Federal government, will certainly be brought forward, and not all of them from the Republican side. The fate of such measures cannot now be foreseen If there is no recurrence of disorder between now and the meeting of congress, the views of many will, of course, be modified, and so remain until another unchecked uprising of the mob occurs.

A LARGE colony from Black River Falls, Wisconsin, proposes to locate in either Dickson or Humphreys counties. They come under the auspices of Killebrew's State bareau, which is also entitled to credit for the following list of colonists, who have arrived in the State within the past three months: Indiana, forty-eight; Ohio, forty-three; Minnesota, twenty-two; Illinois, twenty-one; Nebraska, fifteen, Wisconsin, thirteen; New Jersey, twelve; Pennsylvania, eight; Michigan, seventeen; New York, seven; Missouri, two; Connecticut, two. This does not embrace a large number who have not reported to the

PREACHING on the riots, one of the Chiago doctors of divinity said last Sunday: "God never intended that any man should be worth one million dollars." "The positiveness of this statement," says the Chicago Times, "seems to warrant the inference that the reverend doctor has had an interview his information concerning the intentions of Jehovah direct from 'the highest authority.' Nevertheless, the Times ventures to say that God intended that every man should be worth just so much as he should 'acquire and keep' by the exercise of whatever faculties God hath given him, whether the sum thereof be one million dollars, or only one cent."

THE New York Tribune, of Tuesday, bas a very excellent editorial on southern summer watering places, commendists. Like the bee, this editorial carries a sting in its tail; the closing paragraph being to this effect; "The one difficulty in the way of tourists, however, to these regions, is Drake 25, Stevens 33, Horn 24, Montgomery ern railway and wayside hotel. They are ern railway and wayside hotel. They are usually treble the rates in the north. 'Passengers are so few in number,' is the frank plea, 'that we must make what we can off of them.' It will not need a long experience, however, to convince them how suicidal is nominee for governor-Mr. Bishop-and say usually treble the rates in the north. 'Pas-Two humorous paragraphists killed the however, to convince them how suicidal is a Argus and the Wooster Daily this policy." We trust our railroad officials Press. Only a few months ago both were will make a note of this, and make terms that will attract and not repel visitors.

GOULD,

Caught in a Little Game of Giving away Railway Stocks, Receives a Sound Thrashing from

New YORK, August 2.—Jay Gould was this morning accosted by Major A. Selover, a friend of Jim Keene, the Californian, while a friend of Jim Keene, the Californian, while passing through Exchange place. Words were exchanged, when Selover struck Gould one or two blows on the side of the head, and then, picking him up, threw him down an area-way, a distance of eight feet. Gould was rescued by some friends, and was found uninjured, with the exception of a few slight bruises. He was able to walk to his office. The trouble is said to have originated from surfan proposes to emigrate to Bornssur. If he does, say the panic-stricken Turks, "he will never come back." Noth-There was considerable excitement on the stock exchange for a few minutes, as it was rumored that Gould had been seriously injured. Selover thus explains the causes which led to the personal encounter: "I helped Gould at one time out of the tightest place he was ever in, and I told him if ever I found him deceiving me I would thrash him, and I have done it. He tried to make me sell stocks when he was buying, and in doing so tried to overreach me. I told him I would thrash him, and I have kept my word, even

it was known that on Tuesday evening of last week Keene, who had become heavily loaded with stocks on account of the great strike, went to Jay Gould for assistance, and it was accorded him on condition that he turned over 70,000 shares of stocks to cover Gould's shorts at about three per cent. below closing prices. The market went up until Monday and Tuesday last, when Lake Shore seemed to be for a time safe. When the quotation reached 52, Keene's brokers discovered that Jay Gould, as soon as the market had gone THE Cincinnati Enquirer declares that there is not, never was, and never will be any strike among the laboring men against the Democratic party, because its interests are the interests of the laboring men. Correct.

THE New York Herald advises Brigham Young to move with his Mormons to the northern States of Mexico, where, it says, he northern States of Mexico, where, it says, he who rushed in between the market had gone up to the points from which it broke upon the progress of the strikers, had been selling the stock freely, and that his pretended friendship was only a myth. Russell Sage was also a party to the bull movement, but remained solid on Keene, and said Jay Gould had tricked them both, and both sought an interview, and after a short and sharp conversation Keene decided upon shooting his betrayer, but was prevented by Russell Sage, who rushed in between the enraged opera-

Organization of the St. Louis, Fort

THE Western Methodist is right in suggesting that, in the lurid light of recent events, it would be well for northern journals—the religious ones especially—to learn a needed lesson, and cease their tirades upon the religious ones especially—to learn a needed lesson, and cease their tirades upon the religious ones especially—to learn a needed lesson, and cease their tirades upon the religious of the st. Louis, as organized is to be called the St. Louis, as organized is to be called the St. Louis, the religious of the religious A DELEGATION of twenty Sioux desire to visit Washington, but Schurz is opposed to it, saying that he has no money to defray their expenses. Money or no money, the murdering rascals should be kept on their

Auction Sale of Prints for the Benefit of Manufacturers.

The suggestion by the New York Heratid, carried of several of the castern papers and themselves by creating a life-insurance fand for the benefit of the castern that the railroad companies catablish permanents of the Republican party to secure the master of the Republican party to the contending factions. In this estimate there was but one and a hair that the railroad companies catablish permanent in the same should be placed before the convention, ment friendly relations between the employes and themselves by creating a life-insurance family publish an article in relation of the policy of retrenchment of the Baltimore Sun, the advocates of a least of the same in the case against another. There can be no settlement of the same should be placed before the convention, this same should be placed before the convention, the same should be placed before the convention. In this estimate there was but one and a hair of the same should be placed before the convention, the same should be placed before the convention, the three was but one and a hair of the same should be placed before the convention of the case against Judge John F. Dillon, of the United Andreas of the case and article in relation of the contending factions. In this estimate there was but one and a hair of the same should be placed before the convention, the same should be placed before the convention, the three was but one and a hair of the case against Judge John F. Dillon, the case and the case and a strength of the case and the case and an article in relation of the contending factions. In the same should be placed before the convention, the matter of the contending factions. In the same should be placed before the convention, the three was but one and hair and the same should be placed before the convention, the three was but one and a hair of the convention of the case against another. The case and the case and an article in relation of the convention, the case against anoth

MISSISSIPPI.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Democratic Convention-W. H. Sims, for Lieutenant-Governor-Kinloch Falconer, for Secretary of State.

Hemingway for Treasurer, Gwynn for Auditor, Catchings for Attorney-General, and General A. J. Smith Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A Thoroughly Democratic Platform-Model of Brevity-The Independents Denounced as Avowed Enemies of [the Democratic Party of Mississippi.

Full Text of the Speech of General George on Calling the Convention to Order-Governor Stone's Record -Speech of Senator Lamar--Finale.

Special to the Appeal 1 JACKSON, August 2.- The Democratic State duty, if elected. Governor Stone was received with enthusiastic cheers.

NOMINATIONS FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR being in order, the names of W. H. Sims, of Lowndes; M. D. L. Stevens, of Yalobusha; A. S. Horn, of Lauderdale: Wm. A. Montgomery, of Hinds; E. S. Drake, of Clinton, were presented. Colonel Sims was nominated on the first ballot, he receiving 129 votes,

Chickasaw; E. L. Ross, of Madison, and Wilas candidates for nomination to the office of

Pecretary of state.

Daniel Johnson, colored, made a speech, in which he urged the right and expediency of the Democratic party nominating a colored man for some office. His speech was attentively listened to, and at its conclusion the speaker was presented by J. W. Allen, of Lee county, for secretary of state. Johnson declined to let his name go before the convention, and thereupon Colonel Sledge, of Panola, presented the name of John D. Webster, a colored delegate from Washington county. The presentation of Webster's name was received with cheers, and the convention proceeded to ballot.

proceeded to ballot.

The first ballot was: Falconer, 66½; Davis, 17; M'Cullom, 42; M'Cardle, 48; Reid, 12½; Ross, 11; Williams, 9; Webster, 36.

After the result of this ballot was announced, Emmet L. Ross, editor of the Canster, colored, so stating it to the convention The second ballot was—Davis, 24; Falconer 76; M'Cullom, 45; M'Cardle, 35; Reid, 15; Williams, 8; Webster, 39. Webster increased to 46 and Falconer to 85 votes on the third ballot.

At the end of the fourth ballot Webster

withdrew his name. In doing so, he said that, to receive the large vote which such an that, to receive the large vote which such an intelligent body had given him was sufficient glory to him. He thanked the convention for the high compliment paid him. General Davis's name was also withdrawn.

The fifth ballot gave Falconer 119½ votes; M'Cullom, 62 and M'Cardle 60. The succeeding ballot nominated Falconer, he receiving 146 votes; M'Cullom, 70, and M'Cardle 26 votes.

NOMINATION FOR TREASURER. On motion, Colonel W. L. Hemingway, the present incumbent, was nominated by ac clamation for treasurer.
The following candidates for

NOMINATION TO THE OFFICE OF AUDITOR were presented: Richard Walpole, of Attala; Hon. William Ayres, of Benton; S. Gwynn, of Lawrence; H. W. Street, of Prentiss; General E. M'Nair, of Pike; Hon. Warren Cowan, of Warren, and Jones S. Hamilton, of Wilkinson. The contest for auditor was exciting, and aroused almost as much interest as did that for governor, there being enthusiasm and

On the first ballot Walpole received 57 On the first ballot Walpole received 57 votes; Ayres, 17; Gwynn, 31; Street, 59; M'Nair, 3; Cowan, 40; Hamilton, 33.
General M'Nair withdrew on the second ballot, Ayres on the third, Street on the fourth, and Cowan on the fifth, by which Gwynn's vote having run up to ninety-six, his friends became enthusiastic, and much confusion resulted, half of the delegates standing. Gwynn was nominated on the eighth ballot, receiving 124 votes, Walpole 96, and Hamilton 24. The convention then received in

NOMINATIONS FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL, he names of J. G. Hall, jr., of Panola; Hon. Thomas T. Catchings, of Warren; B. F. Johns, of Amite, and S. H. Terrell, of Clarke. Mr. Catchings was elected on the first ballot, be receiving 127 votes, Hali 62½, Terrell 21, and Johns 28. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUC

General J. A. Smith, of Jasper; Rev. Jos. A. Bardwell, of Lauderdale (present incumbent); Prof. C. L. Patton, of Pike; W. N. Thacker, of Yalobusha; Thos. S. Dabney, of Hinds, and R. J. Guthrie, of Lafayette. On the fifth ballot General Smith was nominated, he receiving 157½ votes and Bardwell 75, the other candidates having withdrawn. All the nominations were unanimous

seen an article in relation to Judge Dillon in the New York Nation of July 14th, cordially unite in declaring that the attack on Judge Dillon is most unjustifiable and unreasonable; and we affirm, without hesitation, our utmost confidence in him as a judge, and that all his decisions in the case referred to have been made with perfect honesty and purity of most ween and the legislation of the granting of such aid as may be extended which ought in the least to reflect upon his judicial integrity."

Seen an article in relation to Judge Dillon in the New York Nation of Judy 14th, cordially within constitutional limits by State authority and subordinate to State legislation in the people of Mississippi as the victory of one section of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. As the perpetuity of the decisions in the case referred to have been forced into una

keeping in repair of the levees of the Mississippi river. That upon this platform of principles and of public policy, we invite the cooperation of all citizens, without regard to past differences, in support of the candidates ominated by this convention.

Mr. Barry offered the following additional

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Resolved. That unity and harmony are essential to victory; that all independent movements are dangerous to the integrity of party organization; that all independent candidates are inspired solely by a lust for office; that they shall be treated as common enemies to the welfare of the people and avowed enenies of the Democratic party of the State of

General A. M. West, of Marshall, moved to strike out the resolution favoring aid to the Texas Pacific railroad. He asked if the convention was ready to ask this aid. Senator Lamar, being called for, said that the Democratic and Republican parties stand on record favoring the Union Pacific road. As to this resolution reported by the commit-tee, he had not advised it, and was not its

General West withdrew his motion, and the above report of the committee, together with the amendment of Mr. Barry, were AN IMPORTANT MEASURE

has been undertaken by Colonel Thomas J. Hudson, of Lamar, Benton county. This gentleman is one of the first men in the State in point of ability. Before the war he was quite prominent, and as the head of the agriltural burea made an enviable reputation During the session of the convention to-day colonel Hudson introduced a series of resolutions which have for their object the reviva of the agricultural bureau. These resolu-lutions address themselves at once to all par-sons who feel at all interested in this very important subject, and, I am happy to say,

WHEREAS, The depression that exists in every industrial interest in the States calls loudly for the earnest consideration of our whole people, threatening as it does the grea convention reassembled at ten o'clock this mass of our population with poverty and suf-morning. Governor Stone being escorted by a committee to the speaker's stand, made a short speech, in which he expressed thanks for the honor of the nomination, and promised his best ability in discharging the official duction of taxes to the lowest amount, and rigid economy in every household, and by the publication and dissemination of informathe publication and dissemination of informa-tion on all these questions; therefore,

Resolved, That we are greatly indebted to
the press of Mississippi for the publication of
our agricultural, manufacturing and immigration statistics, and in making known to
emigrants and capitalists the advantages we
possess in health, climate, soil, and variety
of productions.

Resolved That we convert the control of the

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke (in the absence of a State bureau of agricultural and immigration statistics) the continued and intelligent co-operation among all classes, and to this end we will, individually and collectively, aid in circulating those papers which take the deepest interest in these questions. After selecting an executive committee, the convention adjourned sine die.

SECOND DISPATCH. Special to the Appeal.]

Jackson August 2.—The nominations all give satisfaction, and the ticket will be triamphant. The friends of all the defeate ndidates will support the nominees. WALTHALL'S ABSOLUTE REFUSAL.

The following is the telegram, received yesterday by Dr. Peeples, which proves the determination of General Walthall in no case to be a candidate until after all others had retired from the field: MEMPHIS, August 1, 1877.
Dr. P. W. Peeples, Chairman of Grenada Delegatio

Impress upon my friends my earnest de-sire, well known to you, that my name shall not be presented, and that they shall cooperate actively in an effort to nominate one of the candidates. My personal objections to being nominated cannot be surrendered to anything less than a manifest party necessity, and one recognized by the candidates and

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, selected by the convention, is composed of Hon. E. Barksdale, of Hinds, J. C. Prewitt, of Yazeo, W. W. Humphreys, of Lowndes, W. A. Percy, of Washington, and J. W. Har-ris, of Marshall, for the State at large, and the following from the several congres

First District—R. H. Allen, of Lee; L. D.
M'Dowell, of Oktibbeha.
Second District—R. H. Taylor, of Panola;
General A. M. West, of Marshall.
Third District—A. G. Ellis, of Kemper; A. J. Baker. Fourth District-M. F. Berry, of Jasper;

William M'Willie, of Madison. Fifth District-E. F. Griffin, of Jackson; Tim E. Cooper, of Copiah. Sixth District—T. Otis Baker, of Adams; General M. Klein, of Warren.

At a meeting of the committee, Hon. E.
Barksdale, editor of the Jackson Clarion,
was elected permanent chairman. M. H. J.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Appeal.]

Jackson, August 1.—I have already given you an outline of the organization and proceedings of the Democratic convention in my dispatches of yesterday. I now send you the speeches of General George and Senator Lawrence with a sketch of General State and mar, with a sketch of Governor Stone and some comments, such as the proceedings seem to justify: GENERAL GEORGE'S SPEECH.

General J. Z. George, chairman of the

Democratic executive committee, in calling the convention to order, made the following In performing the duty of opening this convention, I feel impelled, under the peculiar circumstances, to say a few words; and as these words will relate to the future, and may wear the appearance of admonition, trust the convention will ascribe my remarks to their true source, which is the deep interest I feel in the welfare of the State, and not, because this course is unusual, to any assump-tion on my part of the right to advise or warn. The results of the elections of 1875 and 1876 have placed the Democratic and Conservative party in indisputable sway in this State; and for the present, at least, have wholly disorganized the Republican party. This condition of affairs is fortunate, when Authority of the same principal regions and not be humaniforms and not be humaniforms and not be humaniforms and not be humaniforms. The Howgate expedition left New London, Connectedut, yesterday for the Arctic ocean, clearly on the trade as some convenient point in the horizon ground as some convenient point in the horizon ground as some convenient point in the horizon ground and approach of the same point, of course, being the north pole.

The Indianapolis Journal does not claims any special gills in the way of prophery, but it ventures the mount of the propose to settle his party and some convenient point in the way of prophery, but it ventures the morth pole.

The Indianapolis Journal does not claims any special gills in the way of prophery, but it ventures that the mount realized was over form any special gills in the way of prophery, but it ventures the product of the horizon of the principles. Fidelity to the content of the proposal many special gills in the way of prophery, but it ventures the prediction that not a single here or any clear from which the power labors of this convention will redound to the proposal and future welfare and glory of the content of the popularity and a complete and particisan of our party, and as a convention will redound to the proposal and particisan of the proposal and particisan of our party, and as a convention will redound to the proposal and proposal and particisan of our party, and as a convention will redound to the proposal and particisan of our party, and as a convention will redound to the proposal and particisan of our party, and as a convention will redound to the proposal and particisan of the popularity and excellence of this general and future welfare and glory of the Arctic ocean, the popularity and excellence of this friends. The popularity and particisan of our party, and as a convention will redound to the popularity and particisant of our party, and as a convention will redound to the popularity and particisant of our party, and as convention will redou This condition of affairs is fortunate, when considered as a tribute to virtue, intelligence and patriotism of our party, and as a condemnation of the principles and practices of our late opponents. When considered in another aspect, it, however, is seen to be not all good, for it is fraught with great dangers, which can only be avoided by wisdom, moderation and fairness. From undisputed window.

ity, greater if possible, than the overthrow or division of the Democratic-Conservative party.

2 15 mil

than the means of success. We were without a policy beyond the determination that
economy should supersede waste, and honesty
and competency should expel vice and ignorance from official life. The particular measures by which a people can be made great
and prosperous did not attract our attention.
While engaged in the desperate struggle to
rescue the ship from pirates, we had no time
to consider how the voyage should be made
prosperous, but only how shipwreck might prosperous, but only how shipwreck might be prevented. Now, it behooves us to con-sider carefully what measures will most prosper and advance our people, and to see that the are adopted. We are to try to solve, if solction be possible, the great problem of making a homogeneous political society out of the diverse races which occupy our territory. We are to work out, if it can be done, how two distinct peoples, equal in all consti-tutional and legal, civil and natural rights—

equal in political power, but unequal in all things else—can be moulded so far into one as to be capable of harmonious political action. It will no longer suffice as a slogan to summon the people to political contests that Radicalism is odious and corrupt. The memory of the many wrongs it inflicted on us may well be kept green, as an incentive to wise well be kept green, as an incentive to wise and virtuous action, and to sleepless and eternal vigilance; but States nor parties can live on the memory of past achievements of heir own, nor on the recollection of the past rimes and follies of their adversaries. The resent presses us on; its needs are emergent and exigent, and we must provide for them.
The illimitable future is before us; we must forecast it, and meet its demands. We have he power; there are none to dispute it nor

capital be not protected and the reward of onest labor be not made secure; if the peoole be not educated and elevated; in a word, ple be not educated and elevated; in a word, if Mississippi shall not now enter upon a career of prosperity, of moral and material advancement in her people—she would ever hold us accountable. We are also to contribute our due share to the discussion and settlement of the questions growing out of finance—civil service.

finance-civil-service reform, the currency, the tariff, and the other great constitutional and economic administrative questions now engaging, and hereafter to engage, the atten-tion of the American people. The wise and just constitutional policy of President Hayes, in respect to our section, being in exact ac-cordance with the principles of the Demo-cratic party, completes the restrection of the cratic party, completes the restoration of the south to its place in the Union. We are now Americans, with no brand of inferiority upon

us. This is even conceded by our worst ene-mies. We must, therefore, discharge our mies. We must, therefore, discharge our duties as American citizens, insisting on an equality of benefits, as we are willing to bear our share of the common burdens of the government. Our statesmanship must embrace the whole country, seeking to advance the common interests, the common happiness and the general welfare of the American people. And having under our immediate control, as Mississippians, the destances of a people whose accumulated wealth has been destroyed by a devastating war, and a subsequent misrule more devastating than war—a quent misrule more devastating than war-a people whose property and future greatness must, therefore, depend upon the facilities with which the rewards of labor and enterprise may be increased and stored away as capital, it will be our especial duty to take care that the hardy sons of toil, whose ener-gies are to redeem our lost prosperity, shall gies are to redeem our lost prosperity, shall receive every encouragement and recognition which just and liberal laws can give them. The mission of our party is to make the State great and prosperous, to elevate and improve the condition of its people, not to advance the political fortunes nor to repress the aspirations of any one. Men are ephemeral; it is of but little concern what may happen to any one of us, as affecting merely his political fortunes. We trust that the State may be perpetual, and that the party organization, through which we serve her, may last for

petual, and that the party organization, through which we serve her, may last for many generations. Hence, while in our action, no injustice must be done to any one, and scrupulous fair dealing must be manifested toward all sections of the party and toward all its members, and a generous recognition should be extended to worth, virtue, ability and past services, yet the spirit and soul of our proceedings must show that the supreme object of our organization is the public good, the advancement of the common weal, and to this end all individual aspirations, all personal considerations must give way. The Republican party was driven from power in disgrace, because it never learned this great lesson. It appeared to have no other mission than to perpetuate its own existence—no than to perpetuate its own existence—no other reason for existing than to enjoy the honors and emoluments of official position. Its fate will be our fate if its aims be our Its fate will be our fate if its aims be our above the passions and prejudices of party mist. Our party must die when it becomes when its commands conflict with the safety unfit to live. If, remembering the horrors of the nation or the safety and peace of the Radical misrule, from which we have happily escaped, we shall rightly appreciate the grand opportunities for good, and the high duties and grave responsibilities which Democratic and Conservative ascendency has given and imposed upon us, and with these duties and responsibilities we shall bring to the work of regenerating Mississippi and making her people happy, prosperous and great, minds unclouded by passion or schemes for personal the public men in subordinating the public men in subordinating the former marks, which were greeted with applause throughout.

THE NAME OF GENERAL WALTHALL, aggrandizement, or personal resentment, the labors of this convention will redound to the

Pacific railroad, and for the rebuilding and and exact justice to all sections and all classes brilliant intellect might have been selected of the party. While I thus plead for union and harmony as essential to the salvation of the State, there yet remains one other calamthes the State, there yet remains one other calamthes the salvation of the State, there yet remains one other calamthes the salvation of the State, there yet remains one other calamthes the salvation of the State, there yet remains one other calamthese than the overthrow or duties. As already stated, Governor Stone duties. That calamity will be upon us when the party shall so far forget its high mission as to per mit itself to be made the instrument of elevating into power and influence men who have no other interest in the politics of the State than to advance their personal fortunes. Our needs are just and wise policies, carried out by pure and patriotic men. For the last the politic men. For the last the politic men is the politic ment of the wilderness distinguished bimself by his cool judgment and daring exploits. He with three regiments held a Federal division at bay, when all others had given way, maintaining his position until General Long-timity of self-government. The evils which served with distinction as colonel of the Sec-ond Mississippi, General Joseph R. Davis's brigade, during the civil war. In the absence out by pure and patriotic men. For the last ten years our struggle has been to overthrow misrule, and to secure the power and opportunity of self-government. The evils which afflicted society, and the still greater evils which were threatened, were so pressing, so deadly, whether considered as affecting our material interests or the moral and intellectual condition of our people, that in the long and exhausting contests for the overthrow of Radicalism little else was considered than the means of success. We were without a policy beyond the determination that ties, and has received the compliments of Robert E. Lee, cannot be unfaithful to the duties of his office as governor, nor prove

unworthy the confidence of the people who have assigned him to the executive chair, Governor Stone's nomination will give satisfaction to the Democracy of Mississippi, and his election will be triumphants. While the contest for the nomination has been exciting and close, yet no personal animosities have been aroused among the worthy and distinbeen aroused among the worthy and distinguished men who aspired to this high office. It will be gratifying to all friends of Mississippi Democracy to hear of the assurances of a united party in behalf of the nominees of the present convention. That was a graceful and manly act of Mr. M Kasgill, of Rankin county, to-night in the convention, when he, is a true friend of General Lowry, moved to make Goneral Stone's nomination unanimous and said that he and all his people would stand by the nominee. Immediately after this motion was adopted, a committee was appointed to notify Governor Stone of his ination. Calls were then made for

SENATOR L. Q. C. LAMAR,

who, in response, addressed the convention. As he ascended the clerk's

was greeted with the most deafening and long continued applause, showing that his hold upon the confidence and affections of the people had not, in the least, relaxed since his last appearance at the capital. After stating that it would be impossible for him to make an elaborate or set and the fatigue of a sultry day, he congratu-lated them, as Mississippians and as Ameriobstruct the reforms we may propose, nor the measures we may adopt. But we must remember that to this great power and grand opportunity to do good is superadded the still greater responsibility that this power be wisely used-this opportunity be not wasted, and ready to a new career of freedom, probut improved to the uttermost: If bad laws shall hereafter be made, or, having been made—by the Republicans or by us—they shall remained unrepealed; if the constitution and laws be not enforced; if violence be not suppressed; if justice be not administered fully, freely and impartially to all; if protection in person and property be not guaranteed to every citizen, even the humblest; if vice and crime be not repressed and punished, and virtue not repressed and punished, and virtue not repressed to a new career of freedom, property. After dwelling upon this point with great force, he said: "I congratulate you, that this grand deliverance is in a large measure the work of the Democratic party." He proceeded then to show what a salutary influence could be wrought by a patriotic, consistent and resolute opposition upon the administration of the government, even when that administration, with all its power, is in the hands of its antagonists.

He quoted from the recent letter of Senator Morton to show that he confessed that the policy of military domination in the south was no longer practicable in the administraresult, that one party, in the very flush of victory, should see its policy perish; and the other, in the very moment of defeat, should behold its principles enthroned in triumph. Recent events had demonstrated to the north that the south was no element of disturbance that the south was no element of disturbance to the trarquillity of the American republic, that thousands upon thousands of honest and patriotic Republicans were now convinced of sharers in the benefits and blessings, and the greatness and glory of that republic. At the head of these, to his everlasting honor be it spoken, stands the present President of the United States, who, in the discharge of his high duty as the President of the whole peo ple, had struck a blow for the restoration o the south to her position of equality which had vibrated to the extremities of the Union, and had carried consternation in the ranks of his party. This act of patriotism, justice and political intrepidity on his part merits the approbation and support of southern men, and this may be bestowed by Democrats of the south standing solidly upon a platform of Democratic principles, and without breaking our alliance with that great national party which has so long stood, with unshaken constancy and fidelity, by the rights of the south. He did not believe that the American people are prepared to accept the disbandment of the Democratic party. He here spoke of the principles of that party

which, he said, were imperishable and were the essential elements of every free govern-ment; of the number of its voters constituting a majority of the people of the nation, and the extent of its organization in every section of the country. Nor do the political events of the day justify the south in breaking up her unity. He reterred to the efforts of Blaine and Morton to keep the Republican party upon its basis of sectional aggression.
The very existence of such an organization, in open revolt against the policy of its own President because of his nationality, is a standing menace to our security and prosperity and civilization. He reviewed the recent etter of Senator Mortor, and the speech of Senator Blaine, made at Woodstock, and replied to their arguments. He said that ques-tions of constitutional law; the relations of the States to the Federal government, and of the States to the Federal government, and of the relations of the people to their State gov-ernment, would soon cease to play any very conspicuous part in the issues of American politics. Questions of tariff, trade, commerce, currency and transportation would soon take their places; were beginning to engross the attention of the people and will tax the intellect of American statesmen questions the southern statesmen must con-tribute their due share of study and thought, or the south will never regain her intellectual and moral prestige in political affairs. She has already demonstrated her capacity to rise country. If the time should ever come—ma God forbid that it ever shall—when she shall be called upon to chose between her own local interests and the welfare of the nation at large, he believed that she would sustain

of Grenada, was not brought before the convention, much to the surprise as well as disappointment of many of his friends. The popularity and excellence of this gentleman render it necessary that this failure to present his name to the convention be explained.

pendent upon its freedom from the pernici-ous effects of opium. Dr. Bull's baby-syrup

Two Hundred Thousand Troops Engage in the Battle at Plevna-Turkish Victories Confirmed-Private Leans to Servia.

Italy will Follow Germany on the Eastern Question-Capture of Two Turkish Monitors-Pleyna Occupied by the Russians.

London. MIDHAT PASHA'S RECALL COUNTERMANDED

London, August 2.-Midhat Pasha's re call to Constantinople was countermanded, i consequence of the remonstrances of the diple matists, who feared the result of his extrem General Sir Collingwood Dickson starts in nediately to inspect the fortifications at Gal

Watkin, liberal, son of Sir Edward Wat kin, has been elected to parliament for Great Grimsby, over Seddon, conservative. TURKISH MONITORS CAPTURED. Two Turkish monitors have been captured

at Nicopolis, nearly ready for service. The sailors have arrived from St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Alexis will command th EFFORTS BY THE RUSSIANS TO RETRIEVE

RECENT DISASTERS. A Tirnova dispatch says the Russian grand duke has already started for Plevna. Pre-parations are making for a great effort to retrieve their recent misfortunes. The division at Selvi is ordered to attack Lovatz. It is reported that they have already taken it, but this is probably untrue. The position is evi-dently serious, for as long as the Turks hold Plevna the army corps here cannot be further weakened to reinforce General Gourko. There are some doubts whether he will be able to retain his advanced position beyond the

THE RUSSIANS HAVE RETAKEN AND NOV OCCUPY PLEVNA. A Times dispatch from Bukarest says that persons of high standing arriving from Simnitza state that the Russians occupied Plevna on August 1st, and routed Osman Pasha's army. A Vienna special reports that a similar rumor has been telegraphed there. It is to be noticed that the Bukarest correspondent of the Times is the have had time to receive reinforcement from Tirnova and resume the offensive on the fol-lowing day. The News, in its detailed narrative of the battle of Plevna, gives the Russian forces at thirty-two thousand infantry, sixty field-guns and three brigades of cavalry, and says that this defeat makes the Russian hold in Bulgaria extremely precarious, and must compel a withdrawal of troops from some other point where they are nearly as badly needed to beat the Turks as at Plevna. Beaten they must be, and that speedily, if the Russian army forthwith to retreat ingloriously into the Prin-cipalities. A Bukarest correspondent telegraphs that the troops recently engaged at Plevna have retired behind the Osma river. The sixteenth division of the fourth corps is crossing to Simnitza, and will probably reinforce them. All the scattered Russian troops now in the Principalities have been summoned into Bulgaria. I understand that the Turks are not advancing eastward from their Plevna position, but are passing strong forces from Pievna, northward, toward Locca.

The Berlin papers consider that this battle
puts an end to all hope of terminating the war this year, and lessens the chances of tervention by Austria or England. A Belgrade special correspondent states that there are strong signs of the approaching mobilization of the Servian army.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES CONDEMNED. PESTH, August 2.-A deputation from the recent anti-Russian popular meeting to-day interviewed Minister Tisza and read resolutions condemning the alleged Russian atroci-ties. Mr. Tisza replied that it was impossi-ble to find a lasting remedy for the atrocitie until peace was restored. The uncalled-fo intervention of a single power might extend the war, but he hoped the time was not far distant when Europe might have an oppor-tunity to put a lasting stop to the atrocities during war. The government, while mindful of its duty to guard Austro-Hun-garian interests, felt incumbent to spare the property and blood of the nation as much as ossible; they would not be slow to take fit ting measures at a proper time, but would carefully avoid precipitation.

TURKISH VICTORIES CONFIRMED. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.-Layard, the Constantinople, August 2.—Layard, the British representative here, has advice confirming the Turkish victories at Plevna; the Russian right wing, numbering forty thousand, was all engaged. Layard also has news of an important Turkish success near Eskisaghra. The Russians lost several guns, and the Turks occupied Eskisaghra. The Porte has the following official dispatch: "The Russians Tuesday attacked Raouf Pasha at Eskisaghra, and after seven hours fighting Raouf Pasha retreated upon Karabunar, but Sulieman Pasha coming up repulsed the enemy and recaptured Eskisaghra, capturing several guns and inflicting consid-

PRIVATE LOANS TO THE SERVIANS.
VIENNA, August 2.—In one of the late attings of the skuptschina, private loans were voted the Servian government, really, though not ostensibly, for military purposes. Prime-Minister Ristics does not attempt conceal his desire for the annexation of Old Servia and Bosnia. He says he is in perfect accord with the prince on this head. The at-tempt of Servia and Montenegro to participate in the spoils would be one of the contin-

Bukarest.

ANDERSON.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS ENGAGED AT PLEVNA. BUKAREST, August 2 .- One hundred thou sand troops were engaged on each side at Plevna. The Russians were routed, and poured across the Sistova bridge, retreating into Roumana)

DIED.

HACH-On the 1st inst., John Philip Hach, aged Funeral from the residence, corner of Causey and South streets, this (FRIDAY) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. ANDERSON-Al Fairview, thio, on Wednesday

FOREIGN NEWS.

1. 0. 0. F. E officers and memoers
Lodge, No. 140, are requested to
at their hall this (FRIDAY) after
to attend the funer noon, at 3 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother J. P. Hach. Brothers of sister lodges are invited to attend. J. J. TANNER, N. G. Charles Bouner, Secretary. Notice.

THE Emerald Association meets this (FRIDAY)
evening, at 199 Main street. Time, 8 o'clock
sharp. For initiation of members and permanent
organization.
WM. DEANE, President.
PHIL J. MALLON, Treasurer,
FRANCIS MURPHY, Secretary.

Gins. WE have on hand six Gullett's Improved Light-draft Magnolla Gins, assorted sizes, which we offer at a bargain to close out a consignment. As to rapidity of ginning, and quantity of yield, these rapidity of ginning, and game gins are unsurpassed.

A. M. SCARBROUGH & CO., 252 Front st.

SUFFERERS STRIKES, or any dis-

SACKS and SACKING

For Cotton-Pickers. 5000 YARDS "Planters' Scamless Sacking," for cotton sacks, meal-bags, etc., in bolts of about twenty-stx yards. bags, etc., in bolts of about twenty-six yards. 5000 ready made Scamless Sacks, 3, 41g and 6 feet in length, for cotton-pickers, all complete These goods are extra-beavy, and have been found admirably adapted to the purposes intended. For sale cheap by WORMELEY & GOODMAN. 338 Front street.

A. R. HUMES MORRISON & HUMES. Druggists.

215 MAIN STREET, formerly occupied by C. Notice to Builders.

THE Trustees of the Somerville District High School will receive sealed bids until August S. 1877, for the building of a Brick College, at Mt. Zion, Tipton county, Tenn. The most suitable plan, net to exceed thirty-five hundred dollars cost, will be accepted. The trustees, however, reserve the right to refuse any and all bids. Sealed bids addressed to E. B. Sale, Secretary Board of Trustees, Mt. Zion, Fenn. For further information address G. B. BASKERVILL, Covington, Tenn. NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.



On account of the non-arrival of a part of our Fixtures, we will not remove to our new house for a few days, of which due notice will be given. OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.

OHECKS. STAMPED CHECKS

ALL THE BANKS,

S. C. TOOF'S

15 Court Street. GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CHAS. POTTER & CO. GROCERS

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SOLICITOR ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Office-No. 34 Poplar Street, Memphh WILL practice in the Courts of Law and Char cory in West Tennessee and North Missists sippl, and give special attention to collections, con serancing, etc.

CAUTION.

Notice-Certificate Lost or Mislaid. Notice—Certificate Lost of Alshad.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—Shelby county—Before
me, S. B. Rossuss, a Justice of the Peace, in
and for the county and State aforesaid, personally
appeared Miles Owen, administrator of R. M. McAlpine, deceased, who, being duly sworn, made oath
and deposeth and sayeth, that Certificate No. 847.
for twenty shares of Charleston Raliroad Stock, is
lost or mislaid; and application will be made for
duplicate certificate after three weeks publication of
this certificate and notice. this certificate and notice.
MILES OWEN, Administrator. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of June, 1877.

S. B. BOBBINS.

Jul 5 daw Justice of the Peace for Shelby Co. August 1st, at 3 p m., of consumption, James R.